

## A NEW OIKETICUS FROM TEXAS (Lepid., Psychidae).

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*Oiketicus bonniwelli* sp. nov.

♂. Head, thorax, abdomen and ground color of wings luteous-brown. Primaries: with a dash-like black suffusion on base of vein 1; a slight black suffusion along the base of the radial-medial veins; cell filled by a black suffusion, which extends into the s. t. area, and into the terminal area at anal angle; discocellulars conspicuously marked by a white patch which is distally produced to points on the veins, fringe practically concolorous. Secondaries: concolorous. *Expanse*: 42 mm.

Similar in wing shape to *townsendi* Ckll., but much darker in color. Differs from *abbotii* by being larger, lighter in color, and possessing more rounded secondaries. At first the authors were inclined to consider this the true *abbotii*, the type of which (from Texas) is in the Graef Collection. Mr. Doll, however, has compared specimens of both species with the type and has marked a specimen of the common Florida species, "agrees with type."

♀. Grub-like, white, hair surrounding the anal segments rich luteous-brown.

Pupae: ♂ similar to, but considerably larger than *abbotii*; ♀ similar to ♀ *abbotii*. Length: ♂ 26 mm.; ♀ 33 mm.

Bags: radically different from those of *abbotii*; longer, similar to those of *townsendi*, thatched with leaves and long sticks, the sticks laid lengthwise along the case; no transverse sticks.

Larva: head whitish heavily marked with brownish-black; the black bounding the vertex of the epicranium; extending ventrally between the lobes; four stripes extending diagonally from near the clypeus and the suture between the epicranial lobes, caudally; almost fused dorsally of the center of each epicranial lobe; with an additional small spot practically connecting these with another black marking which borders the clypeus; ventral half of each lobe of the epicranium bounded caudo-ventrally with black and caudally with an additional three black diagonal lines; cephalically with a number of black dots and splotches; anteclypeus bounded dorsally by black and brown; labrum blackish-brown; mandibles black; antennal distal joints brown, basal joint white distally tinged with brown. Thorax: white, lon-

gitudinally striped with broad mottled brownish-black bands; cervical sclerite large, with a lateral and dorsolateral band on each side; meso- and metathorax with similar bands. True legs: mainly blackish, with some white blotches, and tipped with reddish-brown; bounded dorsally by a white line. Abdominal segments: of a dirty neutral tint, darkest dorsally, lightest laterally; spiracles brownish-red surrounded by darker reddish-brown; above them, on each side of the first four abdominal segments is a whitish spot, strongest on the first segment, obsolescent on the fourth; some additional faint, small, blackish spots present, especially latero-ventrally and ventrally; three somewhat distinct whitish blotches latero-ventrally on each side of the first and second abdominal segments. A whitish blotch above the proleg on the fourth abdominal segment. Prolegs: whitish, their hooks reddish. Length of larva: about 30 mm. Diameter: first thoracic segment,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; second abdominal segment (largest), 5 mm. Head: about  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Type locality:* El Paso, Texas. *Number and sexes of types:* Holotype ♂, April 1920; Allotype ♀ and bag, May 1923; Paratypes as follows: 10 ♂, April 1920; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 ♀ in pupal skins and bags, 2 ♂ pupae and bags, 1 ♀ pupa and bag, 1 ♂ pupa with fungus growth and bag, 4 ♂ pupal skins and bags, 1 ♀ pupal skin and bag, 1 inflated larva and bag, May 1923.

*Notes:* Bred by Mr. J. G. Bonniwell, in whose honor the authors take pleasure in naming the species.

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**Note on *Anamorphus*.**—Since finding this rare beetle at Cincinnati, Ohio, vii, 9, 01, two others have been taken and another one, which escaped, was seen. They vary in color and punctuation and on a study of these better specimens I find the claws are toothed, a character not mentioned in any literature. The pair taken, v, 22, 22, were swept from vegetation. Their great resemblance to the common *Rymbus minor* may cause them to be overlooked by collectors, but the strong thoracic lobe and curved lines of *Anamorphus* will readily separate them. Le Conte in *Coleoptera of Florida* (p. 445) says, "without prothoracic lines," he evidently having failed to see them.—CHARLES DURY, Cincinnati, Ohio.